Vol. III. Numb. 124.

The British Apollo:

OR,

Curious Amuſements for the INGENIOUS.

To which are Added the moſt

Material Occurrences Foreign and Domeſtick.

Perform'd by ſome of the Society of GENTLEMEN, *Concern'd in the Firſt and Second* VOLUME, *with the Aſſiſtance of other Ingenious* PERSONS.

From Friday January 5th. to Monday January 8th. 1711.

WHEREAS the Subſcribers to this Paper (laſt Quarter) paid their Money to a Servant of the Proprietors; it being too much Trouble for one to gather in the ſame; you are therefore deſired to pay it to the Men as formerly, who will give you a Printed Receipt for the ſame, Sign'd by,

J. Mayo.

GENTLEMEN,

Q. *SUPPOSE Officers in an Army commit any high Miſdemeanor, ſuch as Impeaches their Loyalty in the higheſt Degree to their Lawful Prince, I deſire your Opinion, whether the General is not equally guilty, if he does not puniſh ſuch Crimes: I pretend not that ſuch a Caſe has any where happen'd; but I preſume for the informing my Judgment, I may offer any Queſtion, where there is a poſſibility ſuch a thing may be.*

Your Humble Servant, S. M.

A. We Anſwer, he is not equally Guilty with them, but ſo in a more Enormous Degree. Loyalty is the Glory of a Soldier, the Infringement thereof, blaſts his Honour for ever. Both his Prince and Country in ſome degree put their Fate into his Hands, by a confidence in his Principles, every ſtep from that Truſt, is an advance towards the blackeſt Villany, to the betraying both his Prince and Country. If (as it is allowed by all) a breach of Truſt in the moſt Trivial concerns, Cancels a Man's Gentry and ranks him amongſt the Mob, what muſt it do in higheſt Affairs, where the Honour, Life and Liberty, of both Prince and Subjects are at ſtake. Beſides it is the moſt unaccountable Vice, ſuch can be guilty of; for how can a Collonel or Captain expect Obedience from common Soldiers, and Puniſh the defect thereof, when they make no Scruple of being falſe themſelves to their Prince, who has a divine, natural and perpetual Prerogative over them, whereas theirs is only conferr'd Temporary, and at Pleaſure revok'd. And when Private Soldiers can have but dark Idea's of Honour and Duty, comparative to what their Officers may be ſuppoſed to have, from the benefit of Education and Converſation, to brighten their Parts and improve their Principles. But that the entire truſt may not be plac'd in the Officers, a General is appointed, made choice of as ſuppos'd a Perſon of the cleareſt Judgment, and of Principles not to be tempted by the greateſt rewards in the Power of an Enemy to offer. To him is intruſted the whole diſcipline of the Army with a Power to reward Courage and Loyalty, and to puniſh the Defects thereof, for which he has a vaſt allowance to maintain the Dignity of his Poſt: Now ſhou'd he be conſcious of ſuch Miſdemeanors, and not immediately Puniſh them, he betrays that Truſt committed to him, in a much higher degree than it is poſſible for any Inferior Officer to be guilty of, in proportion to the greater Truſt placed in him. But what Inhances his Crime, is, whereas another Officer can have no other Proſpect of advantage from his Treachery, than a little higher Poſt from the Enemy, &c. The General, ſince he cannot be advanc'd higher by the Enemy, muſt have ſomething elſe in view, which can be nothing but an aim at Uſurpation, nor can he wink at ſuch Miſdemeanors in his Officers, upon any other account, but from his dependance on their Aſſiſtance therein: Nay, we cannot believe, that Officers wou'd offer at the leaſt Infringement of their Loyalty to their Prince, if they had not grounds to believe ſuch an Enterprize, wou'd be attempted by their General, for without a Notion they cou'd expect nothing leſs than to be broke. We had not ſaid thus much,

but that you declare it to be no particular Case has happen'd, only suppos'd: Our Business not being to make Reflections on particular Persons, but on their manners.

Q. Gentlemen, *Your Opinion is Humbly desired in the following Case. Being about 10 Years of Age, Reading in a Book something against Playing at Cards, I set a Resolution in my Mind never to Play more, but going sometimes into a Private House where they now and then Play a Game only for Recreation or a small Trifle, when desired to Play I always refuse, not because I thought the Game Unlawful in it self, but upon the Account of my Resolution before mentioned, which I have kept 15 or 16 Years.*

Query, 1st. *Whether that, being only a Bare Resolution in my own Mind made in Nonage Obliges now?* 2d. *Wherein the Obligation lies, for it was neither a Vow to God nor a Promise to any Person.*

Your Subscriber, E. E.

A. The Case here proposed will easily be determined from the Solution of this more general Question. Whether a Resolution or Promise made to a Mans self concerning the forbearing of an Action whose Lawfulness had been suspected, do's oblige after the Person is fully convinced that the Action is in it self indifferent? Which we Answer in the Negative, because that Promise is in effect only conditional; and the Conditions of it failing, the Obligation of it ceases in Course, as is the Judgement of all Moralists. That which renders the Promise conditional is its being made upon Supposition, that is, upon Condition of the Unlawfulness of the Action.

Q. APOLLO, *I have often heard that Spiders are of a very Poisonous Nature, yet I have frequently observ'd that so small a Bird as a Lark, and that a Distemper'd one to meet with an unexpected Recovery from the Eating thereof, when I look'd for the contrary. Please to inform me whether they are of a Poisonous Quality or not, and if they are, how the Effects of 'em is not found in those Distemper'd Creatures that Eat 'em.*

Your Humble Servant,

S———l G———r.

A. A Spider received into the Stomach either of Man or of any other Creature, is no way hurtful: In a Wound 'tis dangerous, but not so to the Taste. All manner of Spiders are greedily snatched up by most small Birds as delicious Food, which when they have Eaten, they become extremely cheerful and sprightly, as Dr. *Lister* observed who kept small Birds on purpose to make this Experiment. *Moufet* in his *Theatrum Insectorum* p. 237. tells us of a Woman that was grievously troubled with a Tympany, and was given over by the Physicians as Incurable, but by the swallowing of a Spider recover'd of it in a short Time. *Albertus*, tells us of a Noble Young Lady of Cologn, who made Spiders a considerable Part of her Diet; encourag'd to it perhaps by the Example of the Famous beautiful Courtezan of *Alexandria*, who was recommended to the Embraces of *Alexander* the Great. But his Physicians admonished him to forbear meddling with her, out of a ridiculous Fear, which was, least he should be infected with the Poison of her Body.

Q. Gentlemen, *What is the Reason that Fishes can rest at any depth in the Water they please, so as neither to sink down to the bottom, nor rise up to the Top, tho' at the same time it is visible, that they make no use of their Natural Force which is necessary for Swimming?*

Your Admirer, &c.

A. All Bodies that are of the same Specific Gravity with Water, will rest when placed at any depth of it, in like manner as those that are heavier sink, and those that are lighter Float upon the Superficies of the Water. And that Fishes can rest at any depth immovable, is an evident Argument that the whole *Compages* of their Body is equal to the Specific Gravity of Water, so that though the Bones and some other Parts may be heavier, yet it is necessarily required that the rest of the Parts be so much lighter, in order to make an *Equilibrium*. The Levity of the Muscles must Answer for the weight of the Bones. Hence there is this remarkable Difference between Terrestrial and aquatic Animals; that in the former it is the Office of the Bones to sustain both their own weight and that of the Flesh; but in the other the Flesh supports both itself and the Bones. And this is the Reason why there are larger Animals in the Water, than upon Land.

Q. APOLLO, *I desire that you will reconcile the 2d and 3d Chap. of Genesis together, for to me they seem one to contradict the other*, &c.

A. If the Querist will please to consult N°. 75. of Vol. III. he will find our Opinion upon this Question.

POEMS.

Q. APOLLO, *we're told,*
Was a Prophet of Old,
Cou'd matters Divine,
And make the Truth shine,
Tho' under Night's Curtains it lay,
Deep hid in the Dark,
'Thout Glimpse of one Spark,
He'd soon set it free,
From Obscurity,
And lay it as open as Day.

I beg you relate,
Th' event of my Fate,
Before I proceed,
By Act and by Deed,
Too far, afterwards to retire;
For then I at best,
Shou'd be the Town's Jest,
And worser I fear,
To that shou'd appear,
Than o'er Head and Ears in the Mire.

My Caſe it is thus,
And an odd it is,
I am one of thoſe,
Who themſelves diſpoſe,
At Marriage Indentures to rail,
And laugh at the Nizies,
Who think them ſuch Prizes,
Tho' many believe,
That theſe Airs I give,
Becauſe I cou'd never prevail.

At length I am caught,
And new Leſſons Taught,
My fear I ſhall prove,
A Martyr *to* Love,
The Sex I have ſlighted ſo often;
That ſhou'd I emplore,
Sigh, kneel and adore,
They wou'd but conclude,
All Lies to delude,
And harden as faſt as I ſoften.

Thence 'tis that I come,
For knowing my Doom,
And aſk you'll Divine,
If th' Girl will be mine,
And liſten to what I ſhall ſmatter;
For I'm not ſure,
Before to procure,
The Ultimate end,
Of all I pretend,
By Jove *I will never come at her.*

A. Alas, thou Poor Mortal,
Who ſtand'ſt at our Portal,
And while thou Addreſſeſt,
Thy Crimes thou Confeſſeſt,
In railing 'gainſt *Hymen* and *Marriage*;
If you wou'd but weigh,
What happens each Day,
You'd find that ſuch Railers,
Such poor Jeſt-Retailers,
Do always conclude in miſcarriage.

Now ſince you Importune,
We'll tell you your Fortune,
Which will not appear,
So pleaſing we fear,
But rather be counted injurious,
Nay of ſuch event.
You'll find the Intent,
Diſgraceful or worſe,
Your ſelf you may curſe,
That ever you had been ſo curious.

And thus it will be,
(For 'tis Fate's Decree)
A Martyr you'll prove,
I'th' worſt kind to *Love*;
And tho' you ſuch Confidence give,
T'your reaſoning Strength,
You'll find all at length,
Will be but in vain,
For breaking your Chain,
Which you'll drag as long as you live.

While ſhe you adore,
Will ſlight you far more,
Than ever her Sex,
Your Rudeneſs did vex,
And thus will Reprizals be made,
Your Vows and your Sighs,
Be all ſcorn'd for Lies,
Or if Truth they ſhew,
More ſcorn'd for being true,
And your Follies each Moment diſplay'd,

What more will diſpleaſe ye,
More feelingly teeze ye,
Is that your Comrades,
(While Honor upbraids,
For teaching them Leſſons ſo foul)
Your Eaſe will infeſt,
And make you their Jeſt;
Laugh loud at the Fool,
His change ridicule,
And Hunt him about for an Owl.

In vain you may hope,
To end by a Rope,
For *Fate* you will find,
Will not be ſo kind,
T'allow of ſuch eaſy Conditions;
There's no way, believe,
Your State to retreive,
But with humbleſt guiſe,
Of Poſture and Eyes,
To make the Fair Sex the Submiſſions.

☞ Any Perſon may have the *Index* to the Second Volume of the *Britiſh Apollo*, alſo whole Sets Bound or Unbound, and Single Sheets to make up Sets of the ſaid Volume, of the Men in their Walks, or of *J. Mayo*, over againſt *Water-Lane*, *Fleet-Street*.

SIR,

THE Letters from Berlin, December the 30th. Adviſe that the Commiſſioners formerly appointed to enquire into the State of his Majeſty's Revenues, having made their Report to the King, his Majeſty order'd Count Witgenſtien, Great Marſhal of the Court, and Finances, to be put under an Arreſt; which Order was executed

cuted accordingly on Saturday last, and he was Yesterday conducted to Spandaw, under the Guard of a Lieutenant-Colonel and 12 Soldiers. Several others that acted under the said Marshal are likewise confin'd, and amongst them the Secretary and Commissary Ackerman; That his Majesty has had several Conferences with his Ministers upon the Rupture between the Turks and Muscovites, but they are not likely to come to any Resolution here, 'till they see what Measures will be taken by the Allies, and Guarantees for the Neutrality of the Empire; That Monsieur Klein, Privy-Counsellor to her Prussian Majesty's Brother, the Duke of Mecklenburg, having executed the Commissions he had at this Court, is set out from hence in his return to Mecklenburg.

Which is all from Yours, &c.

†*† Notice is hereby given to all Gentlemen that have Subscribed to the first Volume of the *British Apollo* in Octavo, that the said Book will be Published the 15th of this Instant *January*, where all Persons may have their Books at those Places where they Subscribed at, *Viz.* Mr. *Clarks* in *Birching-Lane*. Mr. *Woodwards* in *Scalding-Alley*, both near the *Royal-Exchange*. Mr. *Carters* in St. *Pauls Church-Yard*. Mr. *Bickerton* in *Little-Britain*, Booksellers, or of *J. Mayo*, Printer hereof, over against *Water-Lane*, *Fleet street*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

At a Certain Charge.

ON Thursday the 28th of December last at the Office of Insurance on Marriage and Births in the little Piazza Covent-Garden, was open'd two Books on Marriage by way of a Weekly Payment and Dividend; One on the Payment of 10 *s. per* Week to receive the Dividend of 1000 *l.* The other on the Payment of 3 *s. per* Week to receive the Dividend of 300 *l.* Any Person Subscribing to both Societies may recieve 1300 l. and the first 200 will be at liberty to make their Claims in 2 Months

Note, one Thursday next, being the 11th Instant, will be opened three Books on Servants, one of 500 l. one of 250 l. one of 100 l. by way of Weekly Payment and Dividend also.

AT the Office of Insurance on Marriage, in *Bolt-Court*, *Fleet-Street*, any Person by Paying 2 s. for a Policy, Stamps and Entrance, and 2 *s.* towards each Marriage, until their own, may secure to themselves 200. *Note*, Ten Persons, for 4 *l.* 6 *s.* by them paid, received above 390 *l.* and Two others, in 14 Days will receive near 200 *l.* and after that time each Claim will amount to above 120 *l.* which will be daily more and more, till full, which sufficiently shews the Advantages of this Office are much greater than any other of this kind pretend to.

A General Meeting of the Subscribers was held at *Sadler's-Hall*, in *Cheapside*, on *Thursday*, *October* the 19, 1710, and a Second Six Trustees were added to the former, to whom Security is given, pursuant to the Proposals which may be had *Gratis*, at the Office.

FROM the Office of Insurance on Marriage, in King's Head Court, in Petticoat Lane, near Bishopsgate Street.

Notice is hereby given, that since the Death of Mr. Tho. Edwards late Director of this Office, the same is continued by his Widow and Administratrix, where daily Attendance is given, and Policies delivered out as usual.

N. *B.* This Office hath met with such success, that above Fourteen hundred Persons have already subscribed, and it is not doubted but it will be compleat within 5 or 6 Weeks, that Claims will begin to be paid by the 16th Instant, the said Mr. Edwards having, before his death, caused 12 Trustees to be chosen at Sadler's-Hall, to whom Security is given, according to the Articles of Settlement, and the said Trustees are resolved to support and encourage the said Widow and Administratrix in this lawful Undertaking.

The Office on Births is in like manner continued, where daily Attendance is given and Policies delivered out as usual.

AT the Faithful Office of Insurance at the Widow Pratt's Coffee-House, in Cat-Eaton-street, by St. Lawrence's-Church, nigh Guild-Hall, were lately opened Two Subscriptions upon Marriage, One of 5 s. which entitles the Insurer to 500 l. and the Other 2 s. 6 d. which entitles the Insurer to 250 l. and as many as Insure in both, will be entitled to 750 l. provided the Societies be compleat, otherwise in proportion. Note, any Person, if they come speedily may enter upon 3 Months. ——— At the same Place, are open'd Two Subscriptions on Births of Children, One of 5 s. and the Other 2 s. 6 d. where the Subscribers will be entitled to the respective Summs above mention'd. In both these Societies on Births, any Person may enter upon 6 Weeks or 2 Months, and so on to 5 Months and no further, by which means these Offices will undoubtedly subsist and be carried on from Year to Year. Note, that herein, we do not oblige any Person to Baptize their Children but only to bring a Certificate that the Child liv'd 24 Hours after its Birth. Proposals may be had Gratis, at the Office, where constant Attendance is given.

THE Front side of a good House, Situate in a Clear Airy Court, in Fleet-street, not far from Temple-Bar, is to be Lett, with great Conveniencies, commodious for five or six in Family. Enquire at Steward's Coffee-House in Three-King-Court, Fleet street.

A Patent under the Great Seal of England has been granted to Charles Holman in Red-Lion-Street in Southwark, for the making of his London Ink-Powder for Records. Being Most Excellent for all Persons to make their Writing-Ink as black and as strong as they please. Each Sixpenny Paper makes a Pint of the best, or Pint and half, or Quart for Shopkeeper's common Writing or Marking-Ink, only by shaking or stirring it in so much Rain or River-Water; and it amends all weak and pale Ink, or Ink spoiled by the Frost, and Directions to each Paper of Powder, to prevent Ink from Freezing. 'Tis Sold by most Stationers, Booksellers and Haberdashers in and about London; and by Shop-keepers in the chiefest Cities and Towns in England. And that none may be imposed on by any false Pretenders, Cheats or Counterfeits, this only has been publickly Experienced for many Years, and Appoved for the best Ink in most parts of the World.

LONDON: Printed for, and Sold by *J. Mayo*, at the *Printing-Press* against *Water-Lane* in *Fleet-Street*. Where Advertisements are Taken in.